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THE AGRICULTURAL ELEMENT IN THE POPULATION.*

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It is the function of the agricultural element in the population to produce the raw material to feed and clothe the nation. The Census for the United States does not classify the population according to their source of income, but in many of the European countries such a classification is made. The agricultural element in these countries includes those actively engaged in agriculture, members of their families and others dependent upon them for subsistence, and servants living in the household of their masters. As far as making a study of the agricultural element in the population of the United States is concerned, we have to make it by inference, from a study of those who are gainfully employed in agriculture and of the rural population as defined by the Census. Countries that show not only the number employed in agriculture but the number "dependent" upon agriculture, offer a method of measuring the agricultural element in the population of those countries for which we have only occupation statistics. It appears that the percentage that the male agricultural workers makes of the total male workers is the best index of the relative importance of the agricultural element in the population. This eliminates, or greatly diminishes the influence of the wide variations found in the percentage of the total population that has reached the productive age periods, the differences in the participation of women in the work of the nation and their inclusion in occupation statistics, and also the differences in definitions as to when a person is gainfully employed.

In practically all countries where the number dependent upon agriculture is known, they form a decreasing proportion of the total population. Wherever a comparison of the male

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agricultural workers with the total males gainfully employed is available, the agricultural workers form a decreasing proportion of the total. Thus is released to engage in other occupations a corresponding percentage of the total workers. Apparently the principal reasons for this decreasing percentage are that the agricultural element in the population is becoming more efficient and that in the readjustment or changes in the methods of producing and distributing agricultural products, the agricultural people now perform a smaller part of the complete operations than was the case formerly. For example, cheese was manufactured in the home; now it is a factory product. There is a smaller proportion of meat slaughtered and cured on the farm than formerly. Farmers perform a smaller part of the hauling of farm produce to market because the railroads more thoroughly cover the country.

Many persons, in calling attention to the decreasing proportion of the population living in rural districts, feel that this is a national calamity. Indeed if it should happen that an increasing proportion of our people were found on farms it would be a sure sign that our agricultural people were losing their efficiency and should be cause for alarm. If conditions in the United States were similar to those in China there would be between 70 and 75 per cent. of the population engaged in agriculture or dependent on it for their subsistence, whereas in the United States in 1910, only 35 per cent. were so engaged. In other words, the agricultural element in the population of the United States is twice as efficient as the agricultural element in the population of China, to say nothing of the difference in the standards of living of the population of China and that of the United States.

The evidence of the fact that the agricultural element in the population of the United States is becoming more efficient is abundant. The per capita crop production based on total population increased 30 per cent. between 1856 and 1915, while the percentage that the males engaged in agriculture formed of those engaged in all occupations decreased from 50 to 35 per cent. in the last 30 years. In other words, we are producing more crops per capita and use a smaller percentage of our total population for the purpose.

As for the meat supply, the per capita production during the last 15 years has remained practically constant or decreased slightly. However, there is a decreased consumption of beef and mutton and an increased consumption of poultry, the consumption of pork remaining practically the same. It is the natural evolution of agricultural nations to consume relatively large quantities of meat in their early development, but as the country becomes more thoroughly settled and the land higher in price, the crops are consumed by the people direct rather than after their transformation into meat. By this means a larger number of persons can be supported on a given acreage.

Another indication of the increased efficiency of our agricultural workers is the fact that the average number of acres of crops cultivated per agricultural worker is increasing and this increase is accompanied by an increased number of horses on farms per agricultural worker, and by an increase in average yields per acre.

If we study that portion of the United States where there has been an actual decrease in rural population, we find that this decrease occurs principally in counties in the North-central, New England, and Middle Atlantic States where there has been a decrease in the number of farms. If we indicate on maps the actual decrease in farms by sizes, the decrease in the number of farms of between 20 and 49 and 50 and 99 acres, will practically explain the decrease in the total number of farms and the consequent decrease in rural population. The farm management studies indicate that on these small-sized farms, man labor, horse labor, and agricultural machinery can not be used efficiently. In other words, economic competition is eliminating the unprofitable sized farms.

It is also interesting to note the type of farm from which the boys and girls are leaving most rapidly. We find that wherever investigations of this nature have been conducted, a smaller percentage of children are found at home on farms between 20 and 100 acres than on those of a larger size.

There is also another change taking place in the Northcentral States that helps to explain the decrease in rural population. The absolute number of foreign born in rural districts of the

Northcentral States is decreasing and those of foreign or mixed parentage apparently have reached their maximum numbers. It is a well-known fact that the foreign born have larger families and that the native born have smaller families, and that as the children of the foreign born become more thoroughly Americanized the size of their families decreases. Thus the decrease in rural population in the Northcentral States is due not only to a small number of farm families but also to smaller families.

It is also worthy of notice that the rural population is decreasing in areas where the rural telephone, coöperative agricultural organizations, and coöperative fire insurance companies are to be found in greatest numbers. These are evidences of an efficient and progressive agricultural people.

It is a well-accepted principle of economics that there is a flow of laborers from different classes of occupations and the different markets similar to the flow of money or gold from the different money markets of the world. Anything that tends to upset the relation between the supply and demand of labor in one field of endeavor sets in motion a migration from one part of the country to another or from one country to another. The relationship between the rural and the urban population of the United States is rendered unstable by differences in birth rate, death rate, and by migration.

The following differences in the rural and urban communities influences the number of births. It appears that at all ages a larger percentage of those living in rural districts are married and that the difference is greatest at the youngest ages, that is at the ages of greatest fecundity. The average age at death of females in cities is much lower than that in rural districts, with the result that the urban woman has a shorter married life. That the marriage relationship is more often interrupted by death in urban districts is shown by the greater percentage of widowed persons. When we compare the average number of years married per child born, we find that the average for persons of the same nativity is greater in urban than in rural districts, but that it is lowest for the foreign born and increases as we approach the native born of native parentage. If the population of the United States were made up

wholly of persons native born of native parentage, the birth rate in the rural districts would be 40 to 50 per cent. higher than in urban districts, but since the native born of native parentage are in the majority in the rural districts and the foreign born and their children in the urban districts, the relative birth rate appears to be about equal.

There are changes taking place in the relative proportion of the different nativities in the rural districts that have an important bearing upon the future of the rural population. I have already mentioned that in the Northcentral States, the foreign born and their children apparently are either actually decreasing or have reached their maximum, but we find that in the New England and Middle Atlantic States there are less persons native born of native parentage in rural districts today than there were 20 years ago, while those of foreign birth or of foreign and mixed parentage are on the increase. This is evident not only from a study of the relative number of foreign born in the total rural population, but also from a study of the year of immigration, a much larger percentage having come to the New England and Middle Atlantic States in the last ten years than to any other geographic division where the foreign born are found in considerable numbers. It appears that as more intensive agriculture becomes profitable the foreign born begin to take the place of the native born whites. This raises the question as to whether this same evolution will take place throughout the whole United States as our country develops and our entire agricultural system takes on a more intensive nature.

Another factor contributing to the migration from rural to urban districts is the difference in death rates. We find when the death rate is compared age for age, it is higher in the urban than in the rural districts by 10 to 50 per cent. and that the difference is generally greatest at those ages at which the largest number of deaths occur. This has an influence not only on age distribution and migration but upon the length of the working life. For example, the average age at death for all classes of people in 1910, is 35.4 for males in urban districts and 42.4 in rural districts. If we consider that the average age at which our population becomes productive is 15, it means

that those dying in the rural districts lived an average productive life of practically 35 per cent. longer than those in urban districts.

The average age for females is 37.4 and 43.3, respectively. Even if the average age at which those in urban and rural districts married were the same, the difference in the age at death would add over five years to the married life of those married. If we make a comparison of those who are native born of native parentage we find that the age at death for urban males is 31.4 and rural males 38.2, and for females 35.2 and 40.7, respectively. This difference in the average age at death does not measure entirely the difference in the average length of the productive life in the two areas, because of the migration from rural districts to cities of persons who are above the average age of the beginning of productivity.

Even if the birth rate for urban and rural districts were the same, the greater death rate in cities would result in a smaller percentage of those born in our cities reaching the productive age period. Even though at the birth there were a proper equilibrium between the potential supply of labor in urban and rural districts, when 15 years of age was reached this equilibrium would be upset, and it would be necessary to transfer some of those living in rural districts to urban districts to bring the supply back to the normal demand.

If we compare the number of persons in our cities between 5 and 14 years of age and 15 and 24 years, we find for native white females of native parentage that there is an excess in the age group 15 to 24 over the number of those 5 to 14. In other words, the migration of young women from rural districts has been sufficiently large not only to overcome the losses by death in urban districts, but to increase from 2 to 20 per cent. the number between 5 and 14 years of age. We find the same condition true for males except that the percentages are not so high and that in three geographic divisions it was not sufficient to overcome the losses by deaths.

This migration from rural districts appears practically to cease at 35 years of age, and the higher death rate in cities accounts for the fact that a larger percentage of those in rural districts survive.

Perhaps the most interesting feature in the migration from our rural districts to our cities is that the white women are migrating in greater numbers and that their migration begins at an earlier age. We find that in practically all counties there is an excess of males in the rural districts and when we compare by sex and by age groups the percentage of the total population living in rural districts we find an excess of men at all ages.

However, Negro women form a striking exception to this statement. We find that in the South a majority of the counties have an excess of Negro females in the rural districts, the excess being due principally to an excess of females in the middle age groups. At all other ages the males predominate in the rural districts.

The conditions in the United States are more interesting when compared with the diagrams and statistics relating to conditions in European countries. For example, if we compare the percentage of the total population dependent upon agriculture by ages and sexes, we find that the percentage of females dependent on agriculture is greatest in Austria and Germany up to 60 years of age. Above this year, apparently, the presence of old-age pensions and the classification of people as dependent upon an industry influences the distribution. In the rural districts of England and Wales we find an excess of males up to 15 to 20 years of age, after which there is an excess of females. In the rural districts of Denmark, the excess of females does not begin until 30 years of age is reached.

In European countries where the agriculture is carried on by means of hand labor we find an excess of females in both the agricultural and rural population. The extensive use of agricultural machinery in the United States is probably the cause of the migration of women from rural districts. As long as women are employed in the fields they contribute to the farm income. When an agricultural machine is introduced, it not only takes away the field work of the farm women so that they become of less economic value on the farm, but it also makes them seek remunerative employment elsewhere. For example, if a machine were introduced to pick the cotton

of the South, the Negro women would have to seek other fields for employment.

Thus it is evident that the reason for the decreasing percentage of all peoples found in rural districts and the migration of young men and women from our farms, is that as the agricultural element in the population becomes more efficient, a smaller percentage of them is needed on farms and they have to seek employment in the non-agricultural industries.

The higher death rate, age for age, in urban districts depletes the ranks of the workers so that the rural peoples are called upon not only to furnish raw material to feed and clothe the nations, but to fill up the ranks of the city workers and to contribute to the supply of labor demanded by our growing industries.

TABLE I.
NUMBER OF PERSONS DEPENDENT UPON AGRICULTURE.

Country.	Year.	Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.	
		Number.	Per Cent. of Total Population.	Number.	Per Cent. of Total Population.	Number.	Per Cent. of Total Population.
Austria.....	1900	6,505,725	50.6	6,941,637	52.2	13,447,362	51.4
	1890	6,333,786	54.2	6,815,414	55.8	13,149,200	55.0
	1880	5,854,945	54.1	6,417,420	56.7	12,272,365	55.4
Hungary.....	1900	6,542,821	68.3	6,518,297	67.4	13,061,118	67.8
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,905,444	62.4
Total.....	1900	13,048,546	58.2	13,459,934	58.6	26,508,480	58.4
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,054,644	58.2
British India.....	1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	191,691,731	65.1
	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	171,735,390	59.8
Bulgaria.....	1905	1,541,189	74.9	1,548,112	78.2	3,089,301	76.6
	1900	1,394,800	73.0	1,387,469	75.6	2,782,269	74.3
	1893	1,224,534	72.4	1,207,024	74.5	2,431,558	73.4
	1888	1,152,112	71.8	1,163,015	75.1	2,315,127	73.4
Denmark.....	1911	523,046	39.1	480,916	33.9	1,023,962	37.1
	1906	511,814	40.7	479,107	36.0	990,921	38.3
	1901	491,959	41.2	463,803	36.9	955,762	39.0
	1890	445,779	42.1	436,557	39.2	882,336	40.6
	1880	447,360	.....	441,571	.....	888,931	45.1
	1870	396,621	.....	392,114	.....	788,735	44.2
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	727,184	45.4
	1845	.....	.....	.....	.....	614,619	45.5
	1834	.....	.....	.....	.....	598,558	48.9
Finland.....	1900	775,380	57.8	779,977	56.9	1,555,357	57.3
France.....	1891	8,780,924	46.4	8,654,964	45.1	17,435,888	45.7
	1886	8,824,391	46.7	8,874,011	46.6	17,698,402	46.7
	1881	9,156,873	49.1	9,092,336	48.5	18,249,209	48.8
	1876	9,514,219	51.8	9,454,386	51.0	18,968,605	51.4
	1872	9,231,741	51.3	9,281,584	51.2	18,513,325	51.3
	1866	9,095,515	47.8	9,199,334	48.3	18,294,849	48.1
	1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,030,745	42.9
Germany.....	1907	8,060,282	26.5	9,029,214	28.9	17,089,496	27.7
	1895	8,648,414	34.0	9,420,249	35.7	18,068,663	34.9
	1882	9,047,866	40.8	9,792,952	42.4	18,840,818	41.7
Norway.....	1900	14,479	38.9	440,308	38.1	854,787	38.5
	1891	391,516	41.2	434,735	41.9	826,251	41.5
	1875	436,867	49.8	465,882	50.1	902,749	50.0
Portugal.....	1900	1,646,605	63.5	1,720,594	60.8	3,367,199	62.1
Russia:							
Caucasus....	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,266,428	78.2
Central Asia..	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,361,466	82.1
Poland.....	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,302,850	56.4
Russia Proper.	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,470,360	74.3
Siberia.....	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,448,456	77.2
Total.....	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,849,560	73.9
Servia.....	1900	1,055,300	82.4	1,042,688	86.1	2,097,988	84.2
	1895	975,399	82.2	959,134	85.2	1,934,533	83.7
	1890	900,612	81.1	916,611	87.1	1,817,223	84.1
Sweden.....	1900	1,182,649	47.2	1,161,963	44.2	2,344,612	45.6
	1890	1,204,325	52.0	1,203,461	48.8	2,407,786	50.3
	1880	1,156,678	52.2	1,157,441	49.2	2,314,119	50.7
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,286,309	54.8
Switzerland.....	1900	566,682	34.8	501,223	29.7	1,067,905	32.2
	1888	576,019	40.6	530,411	35.4	1,106,430	37.9
	1880	587,895	42.2	550,783	37.9	1,138,678	40.0
	1870	576,594	44.2	555,072	40.7	1,131,666	42.4

TABLE II.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.	
		Number.	Per Cent. of All Occupations.	Number.	Per Cent. of All Occupations.	Number.	Per Cent. of All Occupations.
United States...	1910	10,582,039	35.2	1,806,584	22.4	12,388,623	32.5
	1900	9,272,315	39.0	977,336	18.4	10,249,651	35.3
	1890	7,787,539	41.4	678,824	17.3	8,466,363	37.2
	1880	7,068,658	47.9	594,385	22.5	7,663,043	44.1
Algeria.....	1881	636,078	74.8	91,602	53.7	727,680	71.3
Argentina.....	1895	318,149	28.0	67,174	13.4	385,323	23.6
Australia.....	1901	377,626	29.5	39,029	11.1	416,655	25.6
Austria.....	1900	3,997,660	50.7	4,116,098	70.2	8,113,758	59.1
	1890	4,098,695	55.3	4,295,943	73.9	8,394,638	63.5
	1880	3,427,835	51.7	2,728,830	60.7	6,156,665	55.4
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,506,395	62.6
Hungary.....	1900	4,187,590	68.6	1,819,707	70.4	6,007,297	69.1
	1890	3,913,001	71.8	1,469,675	67.1	5,382,676	70.5
Total.....	1900	8,185,250	58.5	5,935,805	70.3	14,121,055	63.0
	1890	8,011,696	62.3	5,765,618	72.0	13,777,314	66.1
Belgium.....	1900	533,665	23.6	163,707	17.6	697,372	21.9
	1890	489,545	24.6	159,707	19.1	649,252	23.0
	1880	542,006	30.8	265,458	28.8	807,464	30.1
	1876	709,214	48.9	352,901	42.7	1,062,115	46.7
	1846	550,567	42.4	356,008	47.0	906,575	44.0
Bolivia.....	1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	564,009	43.5
British India....	1901	63,026,365	67.3	27,867,210	66.5	90,893,575	67.1
	1881	52,029,098	64.1	19,169,870	50.7	71,198,968	59.9
British North Borneo...	1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,892	64.2
Bulgaria.....	1905	895,206	73.3	837,406	94.9	1,732,612	82.4
	1900	798,928	71.5	730,870	93.1	1,529,798	80.4
	1893	652,723	71.4	657,324	73.9	1,310,047	72.6
	1888	621,196	72.7	677,445	82.2	1,298,641	77.4
	1881	415,316	70.8	349,552	90.7	764,868	78.7
Canada.....	1901	707,997	45.4	8,940	3.7	716,937	39.9
Ceylon.....	1901	745,074	65.0	318,551	65.4	1,063,625	65.1
Chile.....	1907	448,546	50.3	21,877	6.2	470,423	37.7
Cuba.....	1907	364,821	52.2	3,110	4.2	367,921	47.6
	1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	299,197	48.1
Cyprus.....	1901	33,611	62.8	2,757	20.8	36,368	54.5
Denmark.....	1911	386,016	45.7	110,169	28.5	496,185	40.3
	1901	366,860	48.4	149,760	41.5	516,620	46.2
Egypt.....	1907	2,258,005	67.2	57,144	33.3	2,315,149	65.6
	1897	2,049,643	64.5	.....	.....	2,049,643	63.1
Federated Malay States....	1901	115,027	28.2	52,324	82.7	167,351	35.5
Finland.....	1900	321,538	51.4	102,008	39.6	423,546	48.0
Formosa.....	1905	763,456	70.6	263,664	82.4	1,027,120	73.3
France.....	1906	5,452,392	41.9	3,324,661	43.2	8,777,053	42.4
	1901	5,454,940	42.3	2,654,316	39.0	8,109,256	41.1
	1896	5,611,628	44.7	2,747,709	42.9	8,359,337	44.1
	1891	4,694,714	42.4	1,840,885	35.9	6,535,599	40.3
	1886	4,777,729	43.2	2,138,236	37.8	6,915,965	41.4
	1881	4,603,412	41.1	1,650,411	30.1	6,253,823	37.5
	1876	5,088,337	48.1	1,548,113	30.3	6,636,450	42.3
	1872	4,579,838	.....	1,298,085	.....	5,877,923	40.2
	1866	4,629,752	44.1	1,568,234	33.8	6,197,986	40.9
Germany.....	1907	5,146,723	27.7	4,585,749	48.3	9,732,472	34.6
	1895	5,410,205	34.8	2,745,840	41.7	8,156,045	36.9
	1882	5,588,892	41.7	2,531,626	45.7	8,120,518	42.8
Greece.....	1907	321,120	47.3	6,972	12.2	328,092	44.6
Grenada.....	1901	8,816	57.1	7,722	49.7	16,538	53.4
Italy.....	1901	6,370,277	57.9	3,196,063	60.5	9,566,340	58.8
	1882	5,396,901	53.0	3,094,272	47.2	8,491,173	50.7
	1872	5,537,427	57.5	3,027,466	53.0	8,564,893	55.9
	1862	4,869,421	58.1	2,839,210	51.2	7,708,631	55.4
Jamaica.....	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	271,493	66.1
	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	271,296	72.6
	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	208,587	71.7
Malta and Gozo.	1901	10,235	13.3	3,613	15.8	13,848	13.9
Mauritius.....	1901	72,493	57.1	5,989	38.0	78,482	55.0

TABLE II—*Concluded.*

Country.	Year.	Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.	
		Number.	Per Cent. of all Occupations.	Number.	Per Cent. of All Occupations.	Number.	Per Cent. of all Occupations.
Netherlands	1899	490,694	32.9	79,584	18.4	570,278	29.6
	1889	451,756	34.8	72,868	20.6	524,624	31.7
	1859	217,935	19.0	35,698	7.3	253,633	15.5
	1849	229,422	21.7	95,349	18.5	324,771	20.6
New Zealand ...	1911	103,644	28.5	7,472	8.3	111,116	24.5
	1906	93,504	28.9	3,453	4.6	96,957	24.3
	1901	85,323	31.1	3,899	5.9	89,222	26.2
	1896	80,194	33.4	3,106	5.9	83,300	28.4
	1891	65,950	31.8	2,657	5.9	68,607	27.1
	1886	64,259	34.1	919	2.8	65,178	29.5
	1881	53,769	33.0	678	2.7	54,447	29.0
Norway	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	307,528	33.4
	1900	237,705	39.6	71,311	25.3	309,016	35.0
	1891	226,688	42.7	84,890	34.7	311,578	40.2
	1875	170,995	37.9	15,142	7.9	186,137	28.9
Philippine Is. ...	1903	1,163,777	57.8	90,286	8.8	1,254,063	41.3
Porto Rico	1899	196,893	73.3	1,868	3.9	198,761	62.8
Portugal	1900	1,127,268	65.3	380,293	52.0	1,507,561	61.4
Russia:							
Russia Proper.	1897	11,464,216	60.4	1,671,399	38.0	13,135,615	56.2
Poland	1897	1,074,914	48.0	218,706	37.0	1,293,620	45.7
Caucasia	1897	1,269,375	65.2	84,059	40.8	1,353,434	62.9
Central Asia ..	1897	1,251,416	73.7	32,329	20.8	1,283,745	69.3
Siberia	1897	841,549	63.5	72,808	38.4	914,357	60.4
Total	1897	15,901,470	60.7	2,079,301	37.5	17,980,771	56.7
St. Lucia	1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,796	54.1
Servia	1900	311,700	65.5	13,524	50.5	325,224	64.7
	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	299,060	67.9
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,539	70.6
Sierra Leone ...	1901	8,705	28.7	4,544	21.7	13,249	25.9
Spain	1900	3,741,730	58.1	775,270	51.8	4,517,000	56.9
	1887	4,033,391	72.0	821,351	57.6	4,854,742	69.1
Sweden	1900	761,016	52.4	333,264	53.8	1,094,280	52.8
	1890	759,925	58.4	330,266	58.6	1,090,191	58.5
	1880	728,944	59.1	329,054	60.4	1,057,998	59.5
Switzerland	1900	392,971	37.1	80,326	16.1	473,297	30.4
	1888	388,467	44.6	92,566	21.3	481,033	36.8
	1880	398,873	44.5	147,589	29.1	546,462	38.9
	1870	388,297	47.5	159,944	34.3	548,241	42.7
Trinidad and Tabago ..	1901	51,744	54.7	25,765	39.3	77,509	48.4
Union of South Africa:							
Cape of Good Hope	1904	524,228	64.9	485,246	81.7	1,009,474	72.0
	1891	383,612	75.0	288,846	79.2	672,458	76.8
Natal	1904	33,716	36.9	6,416	51.2	40,132	38.6
Orange River Colony ...	1904	91,986	60.2	61,028	50.8	153,014	56.0
Transvaal	1904	213,293	44.5	294,367	80.3	507,660	60.0
Total	1904	863,223	56.3	847,057	77.5	1,710,280	65.1
England and Wales	1901	1,158,940	11.4	38,982	0.9	1,197,922	8.4
	1891	1,234,101	14.0	51,045	1.3	1,285,146	10.1
	1881	1,288,328	16.6	64,216	1.9	1,352,544	12.1
	1871	1,391,630	21.2	186,101	5.7	1,577,731	16.0
Scotland	1901	176,816	12.7	28,191	4.8	205,007	10.3
	1891	183,902	15.3	29,158	5.4	213,060	12.2
	1881	188,523	17.3	51,647	10.7	240,170	15.2
	1871	187,947	19.2	50,464	10.3	238,411	16.2
Ireland	1901	774,056	55.2	85,469	15.6	859,525	44.1
	1891	831,753	57.2	90,967	15.4	922,720	45.1
	1881	885,518	58.1	95,838	15.1	981,356	45.4
	1871	891,890	53.6	170,118	19.3	1,062,008	41.7
	1861	904,748	49.5	84,181	10.0	988,929	37.0
United Kingdom	1901	2,109,812	16.3	152,642	2.9	2,262,454	12.4
	1891	2,249,756	19.6	171,170	3.4	2,420,926	14.6
	1881	2,362,369	22.8	211,701	4.7	2,574,070	17.3
	1871	2,471,467	26.8	406,683	8.8	2,878,150	20.8

TABLE III.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY.

Nativity and Geographic Division.	Rural.			Urban.		
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.	1890.
<i>Native Parentage.</i>						
New England.....	69.8	73.0	77.6	33.9	37.8	43.6
Middle Atlantic.....	67.0	70.6	71.3	34.4	35.8	35.8
East North Central.....	66.4	64.9	64.3	41.7	38.8	36.8
West North Central.....	58.5	57.5	59.3	51.2	47.8	45.6
South Atlantic.....	62.2	60.8	59.9	54.2	50.0	45.9
East South Central.....	67.2	65.3	65.0	54.4	47.6	44.1
West South Central.....	67.7	64.4	61.4	58.4	47.4	41.7
Mountain.....	57.8	52.9	50.4	51.9	47.2	47.6
Pacific.....	54.8	54.8	54.6	46.9	40.6	36.8
Total, United States.....	64.1	63.2	63.3	41.9	40.2	39.7
<i>Foreign or Mixed Parentage.</i>						
New England.....	17.0	14.9	11.5	34.2	31.6	26.6
Middle Atlantic.....	17.6	16.6	15.5	33.6	34.8	33.3
East North Central.....	22.4	23.0	21.3	33.0	35.8	33.2
West North Central.....	27.4	26.7	22.6	28.2	30.4	27.5
South Atlantic.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.1	12.2	13.0
East South Central.....	1.0	1.2	1.4	9.5	13.2	14.8
West South Central.....	5.4	5.5	4.3	12.1	16.9	18.9
Mountain.....	21.2	24.1	21.2	27.3	30.2	25.0
Pacific.....	22.4	23.4	19.6	27.2	31.4	28.2
Total, United States.....	13.3	13.6	12.4	29.0	30.9	28.7
<i>Foreign Born.</i>						
New England.....	12.6	11.5	10.4	30.7	29.3	28.6
Middle Atlantic.....	13.9	11.2	11.7	29.5	26.8	28.7
East North Central.....	10.2	11.1	13.2	22.8	22.9	27.5
West North Central.....	12.6	13.9	15.8	16.3	17.0	21.8
South Atlantic.....	1.1	0.8	0.8	6.2	6.5	8.3
East South Central.....	0.4	0.5	0.7	3.7	5.0	7.6
West South Central.....	3.1	3.1	3.2	7.0	8.8	12.3
Mountain.....	15.7	15.9	18.6	18.3	19.9	24.0
Pacific.....	18.4	16.5	18.7	22.2	23.1	28.0
Total, United States.....	7.5	7.5	8.7	22.6	22.2	24.8
<i>Colored.</i>						
New England.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.2
Middle Atlantic.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.2
East North Central.....	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
West North Central.....	1.5	1.9	2.3	4.3	4.8	5.1
South Atlantic.....	35.3	37.0	37.9	29.5	31.3	32.8
East South Central.....	31.4	33.0	32.9	32.4	34.2	33.5
West South Central.....	23.8	27.0	31.1	22.5	26.9	27.1
Mountain.....	5.3	7.1	9.8	2.5	2.7	3.4
Pacific.....	4.4	5.3	7.1	3.7	4.9	7.0
Total, United States.....	15.1	15.7	15.6	6.5	6.7	6.8

TABLE IV.

CHANGES IN THE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN 1910 AND 1900 COMPARED WITH 1890.

(1890=100 per cent.)

Census Year and Grand Division.	Native Parentage.		Foreign or Mixed Parentage.		Foreign Born.		Colored.		Total.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
1910.										
New England.....	86.7	119.0	142.4	196.7	116.1	164.6	118.4	156.3	96.3	153.2
Middle Atlantic.....	97.8	179.9	118.2	188.6	123.7	192.0	109.0	220.4	104.1	187.1
East North Central.....	106.4	213.8	108.1	187.7	79.4	156.4	88.7	186.9	103.0	188.7
West North Central.....	115.5	188.5	142.3	171.6	94.0	125.4	76.6	143.0	117.2	167.8
South Atlantic.....	132.6	211.2	128.8	139.7	166.9	134.0	119.0	160.6	127.7	178.9
East South Central.....	126.0	238.0	85.0	124.4	74.2	92.7	116.0	185.8	121.8	192.6
West South Central.....	197.3	382.8	211.3	174.1	164.2	155.4	129.5	228.0	169.6	273.4
Mountain.....	225.4	290.8	197.0	290.9	165.2	202.7	106.1	195.0	196.4	266.4
Pacific.....	167.1	378.9	190.5	286.4	164.0	235.4	103.5	157.4	166.6	297.1
Total, United States...	124.3	197.8	131.3	189.5	106.4	171.0	118.2	180.5	122.7	187.6
1900.										
New England.....	92.7	109.0	127.5	148.8	108.6	128.4	120.8	138.8	98.5	125.5
Middle Atlantic.....	99.0	137.7	107.4	143.6	96.1	127.9	108.1	163.1	100.1	137.4
East North Central.....	105.5	149.1	112.8	152.7	87.7	117.9	93.5	145.4	104.6	141.6
West North Central.....	108.2	133.8	132.4	141.0	98.7	99.5	91.1	120.0	111.7	127.6
South Atlantic.....	116.8	140.8	120.9	120.9	106.1	102.1	112.6	123.1	115.2	129.2
East South Central.....	114.8	149.5	105.2	123.5	83.0	91.8	114.4	141.0	114.3	138.4
West South Central.....	142.8	167.9	171.7	131.4	132.3	105.8	118.0	146.8	136.0	147.7
Mountain.....	138.7	151.1	150.2	183.5	113.1	126.2	94.9	121.7	132.0	152.2
Pacific.....	119.7	154.6	142.6	155.6	105.2	115.3	87.3	98.7	119.1	140.0
Total, United States...	112.2	137.2	122.9	146.0	97.3	121.1	112.8	134.4	112.4	135.5

TABLE V.
AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

Color and General Nativity.	1900.				1910.			
	Cities in Registration States.(a)		Rural Part of Registration States.(a)		Cities in Registration States.(a)		Rural Part of Registration States.(a)	
	All Ages.	15 Years and Over.	All Ages.	15 Years and Over.	All Ages.	15 Years and Over.	All Ages.	15 Years and Over.
Aggregate.....	32.4	51.5	44.7	59.5	36.3	53.0	42.8	59.1
Males.....	31.0	50.5	44.3	59.8	35.4	51.8	42.4	58.6
Females.....	33.9	52.6	45.1	59.1	37.4	54.4	43.3	59.7
White.....	32.6	51.8	44.9	59.6	36.6	53.4	43.1	59.4
Males.....	31.1	50.7	44.5	59.9	35.6	52.1	42.6	58.8
Females.....	34.2	52.9	45.3	59.2	37.8	54.9	43.7	60.0
Native.....	22.7	48.8	41.1	58.9	27.9	50.7	38.5	58.5
Males.....	21.5	47.6	40.4	59.4	26.9	49.7	37.8	58.5
Females.....	24.1	50.0	41.9	58.5	29.0	51.8	39.3	58.6
Both parents native.....	31.2	55.8	44.6	60.6	33.2	54.1	39.4	59.2
Males.....	29.1	54.6	44.2	61.1	31.4	52.9	38.2	59.3
Females.....	33.3	57.0	45.1	60.0	35.2	55.3	40.7	59.1
One or both parents foreign..	13.0	36.9	20.1	43.0	19.5	43.3	23.9	48.2
Males.....	12.7	36.6	19.5	43.3	19.3	42.8	23.8	48.3
Females.....	13.4	37.2	20.8	42.6	19.7	43.9	24.1	48.1
Foreign.....	53.4	54.7	60.2	61.4	55.7	56.8	61.0	62.0
Males.....	52.6	53.9	60.5	61.6	54.2	55.2	59.3	60.2
Females.....	54.3	55.6	59.8	61.1	57.5	58.8	63.4	64.6
Colored.....	26.6	45.1	31.4	51.0	31.1	45.1	32.4	49.2
Males.....	26.3	44.9	32.3	52.9	31.2	44.8	33.6	49.7
Females.....	26.9	45.3	30.6	49.1	31.0	45.5	31.0	48.6

(a) Registration states in 1900 include Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont and in 1910 also California, Colorado, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

TABLE VI.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF SAME AGE AND SEX
LIVING IN RURAL DISTRICTS IN 1910.

Age Group.	New England.		Middle Atlantic.		East North Central.		West North Central.		South Atlantic.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years...	16.4	16.2	30.3	30.3	51.2	50.9	74.0	73.8	79.4	79.1
5-9.....	17.8	17.6	32.7	32.2	54.2	53.6	74.8	74.4	79.5	79.1
10-14.....	18.6	17.7	33.0	32.1	54.7	53.2	74.3	72.9	79.1	77.9
15-19.....	18.6	17.1	32.7	30.1	52.4	49.1	71.4	67.6	76.3	74.3
20-24.....	18.2	16.5	30.8	28.3	48.0	44.8	66.0	62.4	71.8	70.2
25-34.....	19.7	18.0	31.3	29.9	47.4	45.8	63.7	62.1	69.7	68.8
35-44.....	22.1	20.1	34.6	32.7	51.3	48.9	64.7	62.1	70.2	68.4
45-64.....	28.2	25.2	43.0	39.7	58.2	54.2	67.3	63.8	74.5	70.8
65 and over.....	38.1	32.7	57.5	51.0	68.4	62.0	71.8	67.1	78.9	74.4
Total.....	21.2	19.7	34.5	32.8	52.8	50.4	69.4	67.4	75.2	73.6

Age Group.	East South Central.		West South Central.		Mountain.		Pacific.		United States.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years...	86.9	86.7	83.6	83.4	69.3	69.3	49.9	49.8	58.0	57.6
5-9.....	86.7	86.2	83.1	82.8	68.9	68.4	51.8	51.0	59.8	59.2
10-14.....	85.9	84.8	82.5	81.4	67.6	65.9	51.0	49.3	59.4	57.9
15-19.....	83.8	82.1	81.2	78.7	66.1	61.4	47.4	42.9	57.5	54.4
20-24.....	79.9	78.8	76.0	74.2	64.9	58.2	42.6	37.0	54.0	50.8
25-34.....	77.8	77.2	73.4	72.7	62.2	59.5	39.7	36.5	52.5	50.5
35-44.....	77.9	76.9	73.3	72.5	62.6	57.0	42.0	37.6	53.7	50.8
45-64.....	81.7	78.9	77.4	74.0	65.4	57.5	47.3	39.6	59.2	54.5
65 and over.....	86.8	82.9	80.0	75.6	67.5	56.1	54.3	41.1	66.4	59.8
Total.....	82.8	81.6	78.9	77.8	65.6	62.0	45.9	42.2	57.0	54.6

TABLE VII.

PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN THE TOTAL RURAL AND TOTAL URBAN NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF THE SAME AGE IN 1910.

Age Group.	New England.		Middle Atlantic.		East North Central.		West North Central.		South Atlantic.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Under 5 years...	50.6	50.4	50.6	50.5	50.9	50.5	50.7	50.5	51.1	50.6
5-9.....	50.6	50.3	50.6	50.2	50.8	50.2	50.7	50.2	50.9	50.3
10-14.....	51.5	49.9	51.1	49.8	51.1	49.7	51.1	49.3	51.4	49.5
15-19.....	52.1	49.4	51.5	48.5	51.6	48.2	51.6	47.1	50.6	47.9
20-24.....	51.0	47.9	50.4	47.4	50.9	47.6	51.8	47.9	49.6	47.8
25-34.....	50.5	47.7	49.9	48.3	50.5	48.9	51.9	50.2	50.0	48.8
35-44.....	51.4	48.4	50.8	48.7	51.7	49.4	53.3	50.6	51.6	49.4
45-64.....	52.2	48.3	51.4	48.0	53.2	49.1	55.2	51.4	53.1	48.4
65 years and over	49.3	43.4	49.5	43.0	52.7	45.6	54.7	49.1	49.2	42.9
Total.....	51.1	48.8	50.7	48.8	51.5	49.2	52.1	49.8	51.0	48.9

Age Group.	East South Central.		West South Central.		Mountain.		Pacific.		United States.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Under 5 years...	51.1	50.7	51.0	50.6	50.6	50.6	51.0	50.8	50.9	50.5
5-9.....	50.9	50.0	50.9	50.3	50.8	50.2	51.0	50.3	50.8	50.2
10-14.....	51.4	49.3	51.3	49.5	51.5	49.6	51.4	49.7	51.2	49.7
15-19.....	50.7	47.7	51.1	47.2	52.6	47.5	53.0	48.5	51.4	48.3
20-24.....	49.2	47.5	50.8	48.4	56.7	49.6	56.3	50.5	51.0	47.9
25-34.....	50.0	49.1	52.0	51.2	57.7	52.9	56.5	53.2	51.3	49.3
35-44.....	51.4	50.0	54.1	53.1	59.3	53.6	57.7	53.2	52.6	49.8
45-64.....	53.8	49.4	57.6	53.0	63.4	55.4	60.5	52.8	54.3	49.5
65 years and over	51.4	43.8	54.3	48.0	63.5	51.7	62.9	49.9	52.2	45.1
Total.....	51.1	49.1	52.2	50.6	55.4	51.6	55.3	51.6	51.7	49.3